Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

The Late Contest and Its Results. THE smoke of the late contest has sufficiently cleared away to allow us to take a calm survey of the whole field, and to draw from it such lessons as the occasion may seem to dic-

So far as our own State is concerned, the Democrats, while fully entitled to rejoice on account of the success they have achieved, have but little cause to exult over any of the fruits of victory. Even if they have elected Judge Sharswood, the office is one of but little political influence, and he merely replaces an incumbent of like political faith. The city offices secured are more valuable in the matter of dollars and cents, but are none of them of any great political importance. The State Government remains, as heretofore, in the hands of the Republicans. It is only in moral prestige that we have really suffered. Many causes have combined to give our opponents a temporary triumph, but upon the vital issues of the Republican party we have no doubt that the State is still sound.

As we predicted during the canvass, the Democrats are attempting to claim the result as a popular rebuke of the national policy of the Republican party. Every vote given for Judge Sharswood is claimed as a vote endorsing Andrew Johnson and condemning Congress We hear no more of an independent judiciary, of Judge Sharswood's peculiar qualifications as a judge, or of any of the local issues which were so persistently and successfully used during the campaign. Everything is now claimed on national questions. It is unnecessary to point out how false this is. We lost largely on account of the Sunday liquor law passed last winter. The Germans are peculiarly sensitive upon that point, and many of them, who, upon all national issues, are with us, have thus sought to testify their disapprobation of this restrictive legislation. We lost also in this city on account of the Sunday-car

But while ascribing to these local issues their due weight in the canvass, we are not disposed to conceal from ourselves or our readers the fact that the advanced position assumed by Congress in the work of reconstruction has cost us some votes. Doubtless many conservative Republicans have thought that we were going ahead too fast. They have not yet been educated up to the point of accepting in full the great results which the overthrow of slavery has rendered sooner or later inevitable. Every advanced step taken by the party since this great struggle commenced has in like advanced steps were logical and necessary, and emancipation policy of Mr. Lincoln was followed by the temporary reaction evinced in course he had marked out. With the first day of January, 1863, came the promised Proclamation of Emancipation, and the grandest act in history stood accomplished. It was not long until the very conservatives in our own party whose momentary defection had lost us the control of several great States, saw the propriety of the step taken by Mr. Lincoln and returned to their allegiance to the party. It will be so now. Those who have not yet realized the grand truth that the overthrow of slavery involved, as a moral and logical necessity, the enfranchisement of the hitherto chattelized bondman, will surely be brought to see and acknowledge it. Upon no other basis is a reconstruction of the Rebel States possible. The policy of disfranchisement means the establishment of a Rebel oligarchy in each Southern State, more offensive and dangerous than was the old slave oligarchy, For the moment, many good men have lost sight of this fact in the clouds of dust raised by our enemies over false issues. As a specimen of these, take the following from our Democratic contemporary, published upon the morning of the election:-

"As goes Pennsylvania so goes New York. These States seldom separate on important asues. If, therefore, the Keystone State places the seal of condemnation upon the revolutionary policy of the radicals by her action this y, most assuredly New York will follow: and be these two great States championing the institution, the tide of agrarianism will be ched, and a brighter day dawn upon our discled, wounded, and bleeding country."

The same paper announces the following as the programme of the radicals:-

"An impeaciment of the President; the destruction of the State Governments in Muryland. Delaware, and Kentucky; the foreing of negro suftrage upon all the Northern States; the subordination of the Supreme Court to the will of a political party; and a practical application of Senator Wade's scheme for a division of property to the several States."

It is fortunate for the country that whatever of popular reaction is displayed in the result of the elections this fall, occurs at a time when it cannot seriously jeopardize the great will go on under the laws of Congress. These false issues which have been raised to frighten the timid will be shown to be false. The practical success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction will be its own best justification: and the great element of time, which upon this question works unmistakably in our favor. will have room to mollify and inform the publie mind.

the future. The reverses of this fall will serve a native of Pennsylvania.

as a salutary discipline to the party. They will show us the dangers that lie in our path and may be avoided. They will teach us the necessity of applying relentlessly the pruningknife to all those forms of corruption and recklessness which naturally attach themselves to a great party in power. They will divest us of those false local issues which are inappropriate to the hour and inconsistent with the proper settlement of great national questions. We shall thus be fully prepared for the great struggle of next year over the Presidency-a struggle from which we shall emerge with victory perched upon our banners.

Our Duty Now that the Battle is Ended THE political battle, and with it the attendant excitement, is past, and until nearly a year from now there will be no occasion for any general popular devotion to political issues. A foreigner-Alexis de Tocqueville-commenting on the American system of government, concluded that we held elections too often, and that by their continual recurrence the minds of the people were diverted from business to the serious detriment of trade. There is much force in this suggestion, and it would amount to a positively national evil, did not our people possess a wonderful mobility of temperament, which enables them to get up to a height of wild excitement one day, and on the next descend to the ordinary routine of domestic life. De Tocqueville judges America by France; and it is certain that had the French people an annual election such as we have, they would waste six months previous in preparation, and probably repose six months following the event, to calm down their enthusiasm. With us, however, it is different. The election is past. The decision is made by the people. Nothing we can do will for a year alter that decision, and, accustomed to bow to the majority, we say with the Mohammedau, Allah il Allah! and get to work at our private We hope that the present year this charac-

teristic feature of our citizens will be more strongly marked than usual. When our readers shall this evening read what we write, the election will have been thoroughly and entirely past. It has no connection with our actions to-day, and the duty we now owe is not to our country; it is to our families and ourselves. We must drive all election excitements out of our minds, and get to work at our business. The trade of the country has been languishing for the last few months because of the absorbing interest taken in the contest. The fall trade has not been such as it ought to be. It has not brightened up things so much as was anticipated. The cause is plainly the general abandonment of business for politics, and we hope that the remedy will now be a return to business with a devotion sufficient to make up for lost time. Under any circumstances, the great interests of the people rest in their private fortunes, and it is not probable that there will ever be a party in power which will endanger the possession of individual wealth. The talk made before the election, in which one party accuses the other of remanner cost us a temporary sacrifice. Yet these | pudiation, and the other retaliates with the cry of agrarianism, must be viewed rather as in the end, have justified themselves even an election earing document, and must be given to the minds of conservatives. Thus the a wide margin of allowance. There are really not a dozen Republicans who for a moment entertain any serious belief of the elections of the fall of 1862. Yet that a possibility of any attempt at a genegreat and good man did not hesitate in the ral apportionment of property. The laws of nature render any such scheme ridiculous, and will make all who propose it objects of contempt. While we confess that we do not believe that any considerable portion of the Democracy would, if it could, repudiate the national debt, some of its leaders desire it, beyond doubt; but they dare not propagate their doctrine for fear of inevitable defeat, for the mass of the party are, we believe, opposed to any such infamous breach of public faith, so that we de not believe that the stability of the investments in Government loans can be shaken, by the success of either party in the late election.

There is no other country in the world in which property is more secure than in America. We have no traditionary wrongs for the people to redress. We have no aristocracy which, as it is wealthy by inheritance and boasts of fortunes for which it did not work, naturally causes the eyes of the poor to be turned with envy and rage at those who, without striving half as hard as the laborer, yet enjoy all the luxuries while he works daily for his bread. In this country the people respect the man of wealth, because in nine cases out of ten he was at one time as poor as the rest of mankind. He made his money for himself; and whatever may be the faults of the laboring classes, they are not disposed to detract from the credit which a man has acquired by his own acts. There is, therefore, little or no danger in any of the reactionary and revolutionary prophecies of either party. We have fields of advancement open to all, and each will, beyond all doubt, enjoy without molestation all that he can acquire. Let our people then devote themselves to the task of rising in the social scale. There is no better time for a commencement than the present, and as to all the bugaboos invented by the parties previous to the election, we may as well dispel them as illusions. There are no agrarians in the Republican party, and not sufficient repudiators in the Democratic party work of reconstruction. That work must and | to merit a passing notice. All property which can be gainde is safe in the hands of the possersor, and we hope, now that the election is past, each will return to his business with renewed vigor, and by double attention make up for lost time, and do his share towards increasing, not only his individual possessions, but also the aggregate wealth of the nation.

-Rachel Hunt died at Fosterburg, Ill., re-We see nothing to dismay us, therefore, in cently, aged one hundred and eight. She was

Necessity of an International Copyright. Ws are glad to see that the question of an International Copyright law is being agitated, and will probably be brought before Congress at its coming session. The question is one which should at once receive attention, and the Government should take immediate steps to protect our authors. While the question of Sidney Smith, "Who in the four quarters of the globe reads an American book ?" had to be answered with disparagement to our literature, the question was one of justice and not of policy; for while it was unjust to republish foreign works without compensating the authors, yet as we had no authors of our own to protect, it did not come home with the force it now does. But to-day the question is one of both right and policy. We are allowing our citizens to be cheated out of thousands of dollars. The Atlantic Monthly says that Mrs. Stowe has lost \$200,000 by this neglect, and that \$40,000 would not cover the losses of Prescott, Motley, and Bancroft. This matter should receive attention, and the wrongs of this most honorable class of our citizens be righted without delay.

England, France, and Germany are all willing and anxious to have such a law. Already between these States it exists, and they desire to embrace the United States in the league. All that is needed is that the consent of Congress be secured, and it is clear that the founders of our Government, by making provision for it in our Constitution, intended that such steps should be taken as to make the provision available. There is nothing to which Congress could with more propriety devote its time than to the settlement of the question of an international copyright.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Count Bismark on the Situation. A correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Berlin under date of September 23, gives the following account of an interview with

Count Bismark:-"I was fortunate ecough yesterday evening to be admitted to a long interview with Count Besmark, and Soubt not that it will interest our readers to be made acquainted with one or two of that great statesman's views and opi-nions upon present matters and possible pros-pects. I need scarcely say that I have his Ex-

cellency's permission to mention publicly what passed between us. "The absorbing topic of the day being the probability of an European war-an eventuality which appears to have got armly wedged into the brain of a great many journalists and other wise people—it was very natural that I should ask Count de Bismark what he thought upon the subject. He replied that he believed, almost without qualification, in peace. 'Pruss'a,' he 'will never attack France; and France' when she has got over the startling surprise that a prospect of German unity has been to her, will speedily comprehend that such a consummation, suppose it realized to the utmost, in no way menaces her national pride or her ntinental position. Mean waile, our attitude is almost a passive one-we are threatening nobody, coercing nobody, not even persuading anybody. If Southern Germany gravitates towards us, be assured the gravitation is a natural one, not one brought about hy maneuvres on our part. We shall not repulse our brothers if they come to us with open arms; but we do not yearn for anybody's property, and can remain as we are for ten years or twenty if Germany will let us. We have even held back where we could have precipitated agglomera-

sure must come from those who feel the want

change.'
'I inquired what impression the meeting at

Salzburg had upon the Minister President, and ether the inferences and inventions of an exated journalism had had any effect upon 'None whatever,' he answered; 'what I have bought and think of the Salzburg affair is empodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither nor any other reasonable men believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, nor teared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia, Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, or my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever. "Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, his Excellency said very positively, I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real position is. I do. Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like perhaps to assert them, but she can only do so in a great manner. Her position psecluses her from balf measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her, she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassaulable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition. It he will only ite up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his liness, and be will rise as strong as ever. he will insist upon going out, walking about and transacting business abroad. if he were well, his malady will probably lay firmer hold upon him and being him to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of man mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the

"As to the amalgamation of the new provinces with Prussia, and their ultimate reconciliation with their new conditions of existence, Count de Bismark seemed not only hopeful, but confident of success. 'In Hanover,' he remarked, are going on as well as can be. The intelligent and commercial elements of the province are on our side-only the Ruser-chaft and the dependants on the late Court are against us. The K ng has ent them an excellent and houest gentleman (Count Stolberg) as Governor, and they have just opened their Provincial Diet, of which the majority are well disposed towards Prussia. Frankfort has been a little neglectal. for more than one reason; but I have given the Frankforters ny word that they shall be put upon a proper footing, and I shall keep it. Prussia has much upon her hands, but as the inperitrix of the obligations legally incurred by the provinces and towns recently annexed to she will honorably fulfil her engagements. "His Excellency appeared much interested in e Abyssinian expedition, and converse I with me for some time on the subject. One observa-tion he made struck me as being full of wisdom. I had remarked that I had feared we should lose a great many men before arriving at a satisfactory result. 'There I disagree with you,' be tory result. There I disagree with you, be said; 'you will spend a great deal of money, and, believe me, the more money you spend the fewer lives you will sacrifice.' I have always known Count Bismark to be sincerely desirous

-Jetty Treffz, the vocalist, after an absence of twenty years, recently appeared at one of Mr. Russell's promenade concerts in London. Mr. Wehli, the planist, performed at the same

of England's friendship for his tatherland and sytt parby for the steat work he has set himself to achieve; he appears to me to be more so now than ever heretofore."

Health of the British Army. The London Times says the entire strength of the army in 1865 was 208,590. Of this number 4412 officers and 79,974 non-commissioned offi-cers and men were at home, and 6155 officers and 118,049 non-commissioned officers and men abroad. The deaths of 134 officers and 3403 non-commissioned officers and men are recorded, and are thus epitomized:—34 deaths of officers in Great Britain, 3 in Ireland, and 97 abroad: 713 deaths of non-commissioned officers and 713 deaths of non-commissioned officers and men in Great Britain, 209 in Ireland, and 2481 abroad. The rate of moriality in the army abroad during 1865 was, in the case of the officers, 1.579 per cent., and in the case of non-commissioned officers and men, 2.102; whereas the mortality in Great Britain was, with officers the mortality in Great Britain was, with officers, 1:007 per cent., and with non-commissioned officers and men, 1:183.

The Jews in Hanover.

The Pail Mail Gazette says: - "As another sign of the times' in religious matters, we notice a recent occurrence in Hanover. Two Jewish soldiers who had fallen at Langensalza, and had at the time been buried together with their Christian courses." Christian comrades, had tombstones erected for them, setting forth in Hebrew and German that tey had died 'for God and their country,' Be-fore they were put up the authorities asked the Chief Rabbi whether he would prefer that the corpses should be transferred to the Jewish burial-place; and if so, every assistance should burial-place; and it so, every assistance should be given to carry out that wish. This offer, how-ever, was at once declined. 'To accept it,' the Rabbi wrote, 'would be utterly contrary to the spirit of the Jewish law. They shall rest with their brethren in battle, as they had died with them.'?'

DOUBLE SESQUICHLORIDE OF IRON AND SODIUM. -F. Landauer has produced this new compound by the action of hydrochloric acid on artificial ultramarine. By writing upon paper with the solution and aferwards warming it, the letters become black, just as in the case of some sympathetic inks, but the writing does not disappear by the action of water.

MOLTING OF FISHES.-M. Baudelot, in a paper read before the French Academy of Science says tubercles are often observed on the sides of fishes, accompanied by the falling off of the scales; these were sometimes considered a characteristic of a new species of fish. They are, however, periodical, and found only at certain seasons of the year, thus constituting a true molting.

Poisoning by Phosphorus .- M. Dybkowsky, in a recent memoir, states that the poisonous action of phosphorus is entirely due to the formation of phosphoreted hydrogen gas, which, in passing into the blood, rapidly combines with the oxygen present. Hence he concludes that death from phosphorus is nearly equivalent to death by asphyxia.

ANALYSIS OF BLISTER STEEL .- David Forbes, . R. S., has communicated to the Chemical News the results of his analysis of specimens of blister steel, which will be examined with interest because analyses of such steel are rare and seldom found in chemical works. The per cent. results are as follows:-Iron, 99.116; carken, combined, 0.627; graphitic carbon, 0.102; manganese, 0.120; silicon, 0.030; sulphur, 0.005. No trace of phosphorus was found, although search was made for it by several different methods.

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Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut
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of the GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1867.
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LIABILITIES, \$1 000,000 00 350,000 00 \$5,072,627 46 Capital Stock Discount and Interest, profit and loss, less expenses. 159, (37.29) 1 209,437-20 2,793,780 54 40,618 32 65 876 44 23 424 58 3 ,660 29 593,830 00 Individual Deposits.

W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashler, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PRILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th astant, the following preamble and resolution were doubted:

Markania the following preamble and resolution were adopted;—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Moftgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Historyed, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that tolk Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Honds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and becomd Mortgage (coppor Bonds of Said Company, on the roas between Harriaburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office. cation at this office.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PRECADELPHIA, Oct 5, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of aniscribing, spon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued at a slac containing imperiant general information.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE -FORTY-THIND SUSSION OF LECTURES.

-Tie General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7, P. M., by Professor GROSS 7 he regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10951 WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE

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WIN THE RID NDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER, NO. 816 CHENNUT STREET,

Hen received as d now open his Vall Importation of INDIA SHAWIS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawis Also, RICH DRESS SILES, BLACK STLES, POPLINS.

CLOARS, ETC. To which the a is a ion of purchasers is lawked. The goods are purchased for each and will be sold cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Southeast corner TEN1H and WALNUT - to.
There are vaca cless day and evening, for beginners and advanced replies, for Plano, Cablnet Organ,
Vecal Music, Harmony, Violiu Flate, Horn. etc.
subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for
auniteurs.
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin Oct. 7 Oct 18, and Oct. 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [16 1 21*

HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT MY BUSI-NESS. No. 43 North SECOND Street, to 0, P. CLEMSON, who has associated with him my brother, D. J. WALTON, who will continue the old business, I most respectfully solicit for them the patromage so liberally bestowed upon me.

P. ELLWOOD WALTON.

Philadelphis, October 7, 1987.